

ture. The head is much depressed, and very broad, constituting somewhat less than one-fifth of the total length. The mouth is small, and has the upper jaw the longer. The maxillar barbles extend a slight distance beyond the branchial aperture. The eye is of medium size, circular; its diameter entering six times in the length of the side of the head; the orbits are nearly four diameters apart. The spine of the dorsal fin is perfectly smooth; and the spine of the pectoral very coarsely serrated. The caudal fin is moderately forked.

The numbers of the fin rays are D, 1-6. P, 1-10. V, 8. A, 24. C, 27 -  
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*Color.* In alcoholic specimens, the head, back and upper half of the sides are bright sienna; the belly silvery white. Margin of the dorsal, caudal, and anal fins, glossy black; the marking on the anal broader and not so deep. Numerous small, circular black spots are scattered irregularly over the body, in appearance similar to those of the Trout (*S. fontinalis*), except in color.

*Habitat.* Fort Reily, Kansas.

This species is named in honor of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, who has presented the Academy with many new and valuable western fishes.

2. *Pimelodons notatus*, Abbott.—*Spec. char.* The head and body are very much compressed, and the body tapers rapidly to the tail. The peduncle of the tail is slender and increases in width as it approaches the insertion of the fin. The facial outline is very oblique, and with the dorsal outline makes considerable curvature, from the anterior insertion of the dorsal fin to the extremity of the upper jaw. The eyes are large, situated equidistantly between the extremity of the upper jaw and margin of the opercle; the diameter of the orbit is contained four times in the length of the side of the head. The spines of both dorsal and pectoral fins are finally serrated. The anterior insertion of the dorsal fin is equidistant between the insertions of the pectoral and ventral fins. The extremities of the rays of the pectoral extend to the insertion of the ventral fins. The extremities of the rays of the ventral extend beyond the anterior insertion of the anal fin. The anal fin is large; the base equal to one-fourth of the total length. The caudal fin is very deeply forked.

The numbers of the fin-rays are D, V, A, C.

*Color.* In alcoholic specimens, the head and back are umber color; sides and belly yellowish, with metallic lustre. A circular black spot exists at the origin of the lateral line.

Total length seven inches.

*Habitat.* Fort Reily, Kansas.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond has presented the Academy with a single specimen of this *Pimelodus*.

#### Descriptions of new North American Coleoptera, in the Cabinet of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia.

BY GEO. H. HORN.

NOMARETUS Lec.

*N. imperfectus*.—Black, smooth and glossy; antennæ and palpi rufous; thorax cordate, canaliculate, narrowed posteriorly, with a slight transverse and rather deep basal impression; elytra each four striate, striæ punctate, and decreasing in length from the suture outwardly, fourth stria obsolescent, the arrangement of the striæ forms an oblong space, which is slightly flattened, sides of elytra smooth and glossy.

Length .40.

Plate 8, fig. 1.

This beautiful little insect, of which but few specimens have been obtained, has been found only in Hampshire county, Virginia, in the most rocky portions 1860.]

of the Allegheny ridge, which traverses that section. The species may be easily distinguished from any other of this genus, by its four striate elytra, the species previously described have their elytra ten or eleven striate.

#### ARHOPALUS, Serv.

*A. Wilsonii*.—Brown, head large, eyes and tip of mandibles black; antennae long, equalling, in males, one and a half times the length of the insect; thorax spheroidal, faintly margined anteriorly and posteriorly with yellow; elytra each with a short basal band of yellow, which does not extend completely over the humerus, an oblique yellow band a little before the middle, which widens as it passes outwardly, with a marginal and a faint sutural extension of the same towards the base of the elytra; femora slightly clavate; posterior tibiae much flattened, curved, and blackish towards the tips; tarsi testaceous, claws black.

Length, .75.

Plate 8, fig. 4.

Two specimens. Comal county, Texas. It affords me pleasure to dedicate this beautiful species to my friend, Dr. Thomas B. Wilson, whose labors for entomological science I endeavor to acknowledge.

#### CLYTUS, Fabr.

*C. nitidus*.—Black, antennae short, head large, with two vertical yellow lines; thorax spheroidal, margined anteriorly and posteriorly with yellow, at the posterior third are four short yellow bands in one transverse row; elytra with four yellow bands, the third and fourth transverse, the latter terminal, the anterior two bands oblique, and united by a sutural stripe; an obsolete patch of yellow near the humerus; incisures margined with yellow; sides of pectus yellow; legs rufous, hairy; posterior pair elongate; femora clavate, covered with minute cinereous hairs, and blackish towards the tips; posterior femora not spinous.

Length, .42—50.

Plate 8, fig. 2.

Only two specimens have been examined. It may be worthy of notice that these were obtained from widely separated localities. The specimen in the Society's cabinet was taken in Comal county, Texas, while that in the collection of Mr. George Newman was obtained in Gloucester county, N. J. They have been several times compared, and have been found to differ only in size, the Texas specimen being the larger.

#### LEPTURA, Linn.

*L. aurata*.—Yellowish; eyes black; labrum sometimes of a metallic green color; head and thorax rufous, the latter somewhat globular, much contracted anteriorly and slightly posteriorly; elytra yellowish, clothed with short golden hairs, densely punctured, slightly narrowed posteriorly, with a lateral and a sutural stripe on each, extending over three-fourths of the length of the elytra. The lateral stripe is sometimes broad and clavate; legs yellowish; femora more or less clavate.

Length, .32—34.

Plate 8, fig. 5.

Allegheny Ridge, Western Virginia. Abundant. The male of this species is much smaller than the female, more slender in form, and elytra much more narrowed toward the apex, and the lateral and sutural stripes not so broad.

*L. nitidicollis*.—Black; first joint of the antennae brown; mandibles and palpi yellowish, with the tip of the former and last joint of the latter blackish; head and thorax glossy, the latter narrowed in front, obtusely

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angulated at the sides, dorsal line distinct; elytra gradually tapering toward the apex, which is round, a linear marginal, and a median yellowish stripe on each elytron, extending nearly to the apex, where it becomes confluent with the suture, the median is suddenly expanded anteriorly to the scutel, and posteriorly from the suture outward; legs rufous; femora slightly clavate, and black toward the tips.

Length, .32—.36.

Plate 8, fig. 6.

Allegheny Ridge, Western Virginia. This species varies by the posterior fourth of the median stripe in some specimens tapering to a point, and in others it is separated from the remainder of the stripe.

The male, as in the former species, is smaller and more slender in form than the female.

#### ÆGILOPSIS.

Antennæ approximate, longer than the body, densely pilose beneath, first joint cylindrical, equalling in length the third or fourth joint.

Eyes lateral, slightly angulate posteriorly, front elongated, inflexed; head and prothorax of equal breadth; elytra somewhat broader; prothorax unarmed; ungues not connate at base.

This genus belongs in the same group of the *Lamiæ*, with the American genera *Hippopsis* and *Spacalopsis*.

*A. cinerea*.—Elongate, cinereous, antennæ black, with the proximal extremity of the joints ringed with ash color; thorax cylindrical, much longer than wide, with four longitudinal dark stripes, two lateral, and two close together on the superior surface; elytra, with two dark obsolete stripes on each, one sutural and the other traversing the middle of each elytron; sparsely punctured, with black, erect hairs scattered over the surface; apices of elytra spinous, and slightly pilose.

Length, .25—.30.

Plate 8, fig. 7.

The Society possesses two specimens; they were taken in Comal county, Texas, by E. T. Cresson.

#### EURYOPTERA.

Eyes deeply emarginate; palpi nearly equal; labrum not emarginate; anterior coxæ not contiguous; meso-sternum triangular, apex acute.

*E. sanguinicollis*.—Black, opaque, finely granulate, head black, antennæ black, brownish toward the tips, slightly pilose; thorax bright red, slightly canaliculate, twice as broad as long, obtusely angulated on the sides, much contracted posteriorly, narrower than the elytra; elytra black, sides flattened anteriorly, narrowed in the middle, and much broader posteriorly; legs black, pilose; femora strongly clavate; tarsi clothed underneath with silvery white pubescence.

Length, .54.

Plate 8, fig. 3.

Northern New York, Mr. T. B. Ashton. The general appearance of this beautiful insect, is that of a *Callidium*, with a slightly canaliculate thorax; it differs, however, in the non-contiguity of the anterior coxæ.

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The Reports of the Recording Secretary, Librarian and Curators were read, as follows:—